Amnsements, de. BOOTH'S THEATER, Twenty-third-st., between Fifth

BROOKLYN SKATING RINK .- This Evening .- Con-

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, Seventh-ave, and Fifty-GRAND OPERA HOUSE, cor. Eighth-ave, and Twen-third-at.-This Keening at 8.-" Oliver Twist." Lucific Western. NIBLO'S GARDEN.-This Evening at 8.-" Sin-

OLYMPIC THEATER.—This Afternoon at 11, and Even-ng at 8.—The New Pantonime: "Bloomy Discary Book." Mr. G. L.

DX. KIRALY TROOPS.
WALLACK'S THEATER.—This Evening at 8.—Tennyno's Idyl: "Durk," and "Black Eyed Susan." Boston Selwyn Combi

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway and Thirtieth-st.— This Afternoon at 2, and this Evening at a.—"The Wandering Jew." E

### Business Notices.

#### MILLIONS OF BOTTLES

of Mns. Winslow's Scotning Strup are sold and used with neverfailing success. It is an old and well-tried remedy, and has stood the test of years. It relieves the child from pain, regulates the atomach and howels, cores wind colle, softens the gums, and, by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother.

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SCOTHING SYRUP,"

having the fac-simile of "Cuntis & Pankine" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS Are you going to the country? If so, don't neglect your teeth. Get a ber of Dis. LYON'S TOOTH TABLETS.

The nest and partable. No scattering or washing. Try them. Sold by draggists. Depot. No. 14 Depost., Now-York.

SMITH'S

HONEOPATHIC PHARMACY, No. 107 Fourth Avenue, near Twelfth at. COD LIVER OIL, GOLDEN BRAND, unsurpassed for any ret produced. Militau's Cod Liver Oil, with Hyphosphite Line, a great improvement. J. Militau's Sons, No. 185 Broadway ATTENTION is called to an advertisement of "House and Lot pok Sale," at East Hampton, L. I. For sale at a

DR. PALMER'S ARM AND LEG "THE BEST."

## TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum. WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum. Advertising Rates. DAILY TRIBUNE, 25c., 30c., 40c., 60c., and \$1 per line. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 25 and 50 cents per line.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE, \$2, \$3, and \$5 per line, According to position in the paper.

Terms, eash in advance.

Address, The Tribune, New-York.

. THE TRIBUNE IN EUROPE.

STEVENS BROTHERS, agents for American Libraries, No. 17 Henrietta-st., Covent Garden, London, are agents for The Tribune in Great Britain.

Call Gerold & Co., Booksellers and Publishers, Stefanspiatz, Vienna, are agents for The Tribune in Austria.

A Asher & Co., Booksellers and Publishers, No. 20 Unter den Linden, Berlin, are agents for The Tribune in Prussia.

The above agents will receive subscriptions and adver-tisements for THE THRUNE, and supply copies of the paper to Americans temporarily in Europe.

THE TRIBUNE IN PARIS.

Messrs. Bowles Brothers & Co., No. 12 Rue de la Paix, are our agents in Paris, to receive subscriptions and advertisements for THE TRIBUNE.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be ready this

# New-Dork Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1869.

The Church bill has passed the Committee of the Lords, after several amendments, the most noticeable being that which puts back the date of private endowments to 2,550. More demonstrations occurred in Iroland, favoring the Fenian prisoners. The French Cable has at last reached American waters safely. The appointment by Russia of a special envoy to Gen. Grant is thought in Europe peculiarly significant. In Spain, a Republican disturbance at Seville has been repressed, and general fine moved against all refusing to that Minister Mariscal has started for Washington; that 'the Government is still threatened with pronouncers and creditors, and that the volcano of Colina is in full cruption. European celebrations of the Fourth of July are noted, and in London a depression in the cotton trade. Admiral Hoff has been directed to San Domingo to investigate the alleged injuries to American commerce.

Gilbert C. Walker was elected Governor of Virginia yesterday, and the Constitution adopted, without the disfranchising clauses. Admiral Hoff has been ordered to investigate the recent outrages on Americans in San Domingo. An excursion party from Philadelphia was captured on Sunday, on suspicion of being filibusters, and detained until Monday. The loss of the Colorado expedition is again contradicted, and the alleged survivor pronounced an impostor. Two editors were shot by a policeman at Terre Haute, Ind., yesterday. The great bridge across the Missouri River was opened on Saturday with appropriate ceremonies. Thompson's Hotel, at Lake Mahopac, was burned yesterday. Pennsylvania politicians are gathering in Washington.

Gen. Golcourla of Cuba was examined yesterday on a charge of violating the neutrality laws. Judge Cardozo has a case in which a son sues for a writ of lunacy against his mother because she is a Ritualist. A woman in the United States Hotel tried to poison all the servants by putting laudanum in their Fourth of July pudding. Jason Carson is dead, from injuries on the Belt Railroad. Mrs. Bur chell was killed on the railroad at Finshing yesterday. A collision occurred yesterday between Mr. Tayleure, theatrical manager, and a Mr. Murray, an English actor an which the latter suffered slightly. The little gathering in the parlor of the Twenty-third-st. Bureau had its usual tilt at THE TRIBUNE. Gen. Cochrane has declined the Collectorship of the Sixth District, and Mr. B. Field

-We print on the second page another letter of the series "Through the South," and Dramatic Notes; on the sixth, Scientific Notes, and on the seventh an account of the Fourth on an Island, with miscellany.

While we cannot approve of everything that was done at Chicago yesterday by the Irish Republican Convention, we commend right heartily in the main the spirit of their declaration of principles. It utters the true voice of Irishmen in America-a voice that would be oftener heard if our citizens of that race voted more in accordance with their history and their instinctive love of freedom, rather than with the prejudices of the degenerate party which has so long controlled them.

"CHRIST AND THE GALLOWS; OF Reasons for the Abolition of Capital Panishment: By MARVIN H. BOVEE," is at last out of press. It is a compact, well printed summary of the reasons against judicial killing, by one who has given much time and thought to the subject. and whose heart is in his work. We have often been asked for such a hand-book since it was possible to supply one; and now we trust those who want to know why executions are condemned will obtain this work and see. Price \$2.

The Church bill, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along. Morally the life has gone out of the Establishment, and the Lords are now engaged in a mercenary dicker over its effects. In the latest phase of debate on the bill the Archbishop of Canterbury's amendment, that all glebe lands granted by the Crown since 1500 be given to the new others do, or to do less for the money they rechurch body, was agreed to by 105 to 55, a ceive, and they will be welcomed to our soil result by no means compensated for in the and to Democratic fellowship. retaining of the Maynooth College clause. This was an obvious act of grace in favor of dependence for "energetic means to keep them that though prices may decline they cannot sprinkled with annuvances. It therefore needs body knows that the Queen of Charles the First | will bolt.

the Catholics, but it only made the general selfishness of the English disposal of the bill more conspicuous. The Bishops have grasped at the temporalities of the Church with a zeal which does credit to their business talents. The bill had at last passed the Committee of

Minister McMahon is out of the wilderness. He has reached Buenos Ayres from the camp of Lopez, and is bound for Rio Janeiro. We shall soon hear, then, his chastened views of the "magnanimity" of the Paraguayan dictator, and, we trust, something like impartial views of the war on both sides. That we have found our Minister still extant is as good news to us as if we had discovered him a diplomat.

We heartily rejoice at the substantial consummation of the work of Reconstruction in Virginia. The new Constitution was yesterday adopted, without its disfranchising and other clauses, by an overwhelming majority. Our readers are not unprepared to hear that the Walker, or, as it prefers to style itself, the Conservative Republican Party, triumphed in the election of the State ticket. The figures claimed for their majority by the Walker men are doubtless too large, but it seems clear their triumph is decided.

Gold sold down to 1351 yesterday, and closed but little above that figure. The Government still has over Sixty Millions to spare, and might pay at least Seventy Millions of its funded Debt therewith. Had the Gold been used to buy bonds two or three years ago, (and it has lain dead in the Treasury ever since,) it would have paid (including interest since accrued) more than Eighty Millions of Shall it be held until it will only pay Sixty Millions, if even so much as that? Again we ask that all the surplus funds in the Treasury be promptly devoted to the reduction of our Debt.

The appointment by the Czar of a special envoy to bear his compliments to Gen. Grant is regarded as a step to greater action in the Eastern question-which regard is not yet clear to us. But of new relations, commercial and otherwise, between America and Russin, Europe is fruitful of suspicion. A Rusjournal, the Viest, states that "England regards with great apprehension the Russo-American alliance, not because it fears the invasion of India, but because the proximity of Russian dominion will have a strong influence on the minds of the people of India, who already see with joy the approach of a European Power to which they can apply for assistance in case of necessity.' This is speculating at great lengths. We do not imagine that Eugland will permit herself to make war over Affghanistan, and no vision of resulting aggrandizement tempts our sober

OUR CHINESE.

While we have given some time and thought to the problem of Chinese Immigration, we have not attained a final solution, and have no opinion respecting it that we seek to impose on others. It may be that further knowledge and consideration will induce us to unite in the demand that this Immigration be stopped, though our present leaning is adverse to this. But whatever may or should be done as to future sojourners from the Flowery Land, there are certain intermediate propositions which no republican or true democrat, no American of Revolutionary faith or stock, and, above all, no Christian, can possibly demur to. They are as follows:

I. The Chinese already in our country were fully authorized to come among us. Our laws, our customs, the genius of our institutions, assured them a welcome and the fullest pro- been held in New-York; but we are proud also tection for their persons and property. For that even such evidences of disloyalty can be tolevery case of robbery, abuse or maltreatment of a Chinaman in this country, our Government owes full reparation, and cannot, without gross perfidy, refuse to respond favorably to any demand for indemnity which China may see fit to make.

II. Since it is notorious that the Chinese are habitually abused, maltreated, robbed, and every way wronged, by our countrymen, while the laws of the States wherein they are mainly found conspire against them by refusing them opportunity to testify in courts of justice, it would be idle to set up that these wrongs are the forbidden acts of a few bad men. California, as a body politic, makes herself the accomplice and shield of the wrong-doers.

III. The pretense that the Chinese on our Pacific Coast are slaves is false. Having no money at home, and accustomed to work there for \$2 per month, they are solicited by capitalists or speculators who tell them, "We will pay 'your passage to America and allow you to work it out for \$4 per month; that done, you 'can sell your labor to whomsoever you will for \$20 to \$39 per month "-which they do. This contract may be usurious, but the poor fellows close with the best terms offered them, and are no more slaves than is any one who, being in debt, contracts to work it out.

IV. Most of us profess to be Christians, after some sort, and expect the conversion of China to Christianity. But every Chinese who spends a few years in America, and then returns to his native land, (as nearly all who survive do, becomes inevitably an obstacle to the conversion of his countrymen. He says to them 'Never believe what these missionaries tell you about Christians and Christianity, I have tried them thoroughly, and know by sad experience that they are ruffians, robbers, and cruel tyrants, abusing the weak and helpless stranger as no true disciple of Confucius ever did or will do. Beware of "them !" Five thousand pious missionaries may wear out their lives commending Christianity to the Chinese without counteracting all the evil that the Californians have already

V. While we do not finally decide that Chinese Immigration is a good thing, we are strongly moved to do so by some of the arguments by which it is resisted. Thus, Hon. Eugene Casserly, Democratic U. S. Senator, in his recent speech at San Francisco, says: in his recent speech at San Francisco, says:

"It is the duty of every class of men to unite to prevent the introduction of the Chinese. If they come in contact only with the common laborers to-day, to-morrow they will be in competition with the mason, the brick-layer, the carpenter, and the machinist, for they are the most fragat, industrious and ingenious people on the face of the earth. Look at the splendid grantle building occupied by Wells, Fargo & Co., the stone of which was cut in China, and was built by Chinamen. Men who can do such work for less than half the price paid white mechanics were an injury to the State, and he would unite with any party that would use energetic means to keep them out of the country. There was only one party that could be depended upon for that purpose, and that was the true old Democracy."

—If this he sound, logical statesmanship.

-If this be sound, logical statesmanship, then the Chinese have only to become idle, dissolute, clumsy and rapacious, to render them valuable acquisitions to a rising State. Let of necessity, but are so skilled and so powthem combine to ask more for their work than

Mr. Casserly boasts that his party is the only

"out of the country." That is too probable. But, as that party is every way out of power, cannot pass an act of Congress, nor expound one, nor execute it, the "energetic means" at its command are restricted to the bludgeon, the brickbat, the slung-shot, the revolver, and such little amenities of assault, robbery, and arson, to which the Chinese have hitherto been subjected in California. What the Democracy of that State can do in the way of legislation is mainly of a negative kind: that is, the State can pass laws to screen her Caucasian ruffians from the righteous penalties of their misdeeds, when the victims are nothing but Chinese. This she has done; this, so long as she has Democratic rulers, she will probably continue to do. But still the Chinese flock hither; so the Democratic "means," though clearly "energetic," seem nowise effectual. What then?

HOW TAMMANY KEPT THE FOURTH. Independence Day was celebrated in this city with less than the usual noise, but with more than the usual heartiness. It was a festival of the whole people, whereas there has seemed danger in past years of its becoming merely a festival of the people's children. Well-dressed multitudes filled the streets, intent upon quiet enjoyment, watched the military display, crowded the public squares where fireworks were exhibited in the evening, or sought relief from noise and heat in suburban excursions. There was comparatively little drunkenness, and a great deal of quiet enthusiasm. Not for years has the annirersary of our national birth been more agreeably celebrated, or have the populace testified more unmistakably their appreciation of the political blessings which we have inherited from the patriots of 1776. We have suffered so much in the defense of that inheritance that its value is more keenly felt now than ever it was before. The anniversary of Jefferson's glorious declaration comes to us freighted with the memories of Vicksburg and Gettysburg; the same festival commemorates

the beginning of our national liberty under

Washington and its confirmation under Grant,

and Sherman, and Meade.

While most good citizens were celebrating these events on Monday, and the survivors of the greatest of our Eastern armies were meeting to talk their battles over, and renew the friendships of the field and camp, the leaders of the Democratic party gathered their clans at Tammany Hall, and spent the day in denunciation of the soldiers, and wild harangues against the National Government. Their orators had not one word of grateful reference to the past, not one word of congratulation on our present success. The triumph of the Union armies over the Rebellion was, in their view, nothing but "a partisan victory." The defeat of Secession was nothing but the subjugation of Sovereign States under the heel of a despotic Congress. The Federal Government, they declared, is as bad as King George, "a tyrant un-'fit to be the ruler of a free people." It has robbed as of our dearest rights; it is "delib-"erately engaged in an attempt, step by step, to deprive the people of their power of local 'self-government;" and "our liberties are being torn away while we are drugged with "General Grant and military glory." Senator Stockton assured the multitude that the policy of Congress was nothing less than revolution, and ought to be resisted by force if no other way sufficed; and Mayor Hall put a climax to the indecent exhibition by declaiming against the soldiers of the Army of the Potomac, whom he accused of "keeping alive the embers of "civil war," and upbraiding the State militia because they paid the honor of a marching salute to the heroes of Gettysburg and the Wilderness! We blash for our State that such a celebration of the Fourth of July should have erated without danger to the Commonwealth. The Democracy plunged us into one civil war we shall not let them involve us in another.

# A SURPLUS OF FOOD.

That we are to have, this year, a harvest of uncommon abundance, is conceded on all hands. The low temperature of the Spring months was highly favorable for wheat, and though corn grew slowly, still, now that the heat of Summer has come, it is well prepared for a rapid growth. The breadth, not only of this, but of the small grains, is represented as larger in proportion to the population than ever was spread beneath the American skies. In addition, fruit and vegetables of all kinds are also in full supply. The great staple of the South, and of the world, Cotton, the King, is likely to be in excess of last year's production; and we do not hesitate to prophesy that the yield will not be less than

It is true that casualties by storms and floods. in some sections, and exhausted soils in others, and ravages of insects, in still others, mock the husbandman's hopes, but the percentage to be substracted from the grand total cannot be large, and unless some event, not likely now to occur, but of course impossible to avert, shall befall, the amount of human food produced the present year is likely to be greater per capita, not only through the juterior, but in all densely populated (regions, than it has ever been among any civilized people. Abundance is supposed to signify cheapness, and with the prospect of cheap bread immediately before us, there are various speculations as to what will be the result with respect to prices of labor, of gold, and of manufactured products.

On one hand, we are told that a plethora in food portends stagnation in business and in all kinds of industry; that prices and relative values will be unsettled, and general confusion and uncertainty prevail. Upon agricultural prosperity is founded the prosperity of every other interest; hence, when a standard of values of this leading pursuit is depressed, a corresponding depression is felt elsewhere: but not until agriculture has suffered, and not until it is too late to be compensated for by well-known laws. Agricultural distress always reacts upon other interests, and it is predicted that the final result will be financial disorganization and general ruin of business, a condition the memory of all men, when crops were very abundant and prices low. On the other hand, we are told that what was true when our pop-, ulation was only 25,000,000, when our manufactures were limited, and when our importation of articles of prime necessity was large cannot be true now that our population is 37,000,000, that our manufactures are increased immensely, and springing up on many beside New-England streams, now that we have not only ceased to import many articles erful by means of machinery that we have become exporters in this respect, and can defy | the conduct of the drama. As the theaters competition. With such new conditions we are assured that relatively we are prepared to pay for a larger amount of food than formerly, and

sink suddenly, nor before domestic exchanges react in favor of the producer; and, beside, we have reached a point in enterprise, skill, and all endeavor, which enables us, by incentives based upon large supplies of food, to enlarge our activities, and at once to take up and absorb whatever surplus increased agricultural skill, a favorable season, and the smiles of a Divine Providence may vouchsafe. A collateral view taken, is that the vastness of our country, the great variety and extent of business carried on, as well as the diversity of climate, make, altogether, an infinity of details which, when met by the demands of full activity, create a balance that, for a long time, at least, will prevent the recurrence of a financial crisis. Whatever may be the truth contained in

these opposing declarations we need not attempt to determine, for in a few months the actual demonstration will be presented, and it will be a most interesting and important study to watch the gradual unfolding of the events of the passing year. Problems of finance, of supply and demand, of reconstruction, of education; of vast improvements, and of individual and national development, are involved to a degree hitherto unusual in human history, and the true philosopher, who embraces in his contemplations whatever interests man, will watch even the rising shadows of the coming events with no uncommon solicitude.

THE DRAMATIC SITUATION.

At this time of year the theaters of New-York are usually occupied by "gifted," "bril-"liant," "distinguished," "young," "eminent," 'extraordinary," and "great American" actors, of both sexes, whose lights, during the other seasons, are obscured by the bushel of provincial seclusion. They love to come here in the dog-days, and play Hamlet, or Julia, in 'The Hunchback," or some other similarly light and cheerful parts. Then our attention is always called to "grand revivals" of the legitimate drama." Casting the eye of observation on these revivals, we commonly see a sturdy fellow with a pair of big legs and a thundering voice, who, when he says, with the melancholy Dane, that he "could drink hot "blood," makes no idle vaunt of his prowess at the flowing bowl; or else we see a tall, lean, rural lady, with long back-hair, whose voice has the smoothness of a coffee-mill, and the sweetness of lemons, whose style of pronunciation is original, and whom Nature plainly intended for the position of matron in a House of Correction. The spectacle is not encouraging, and so we turn our backs on the legitimate drama," and beguile the time by escorting our country relatives to Greenwood. This alternative is not absolutely hilarious; but the silent tomb is better than the stagestruck peasant-in particular when taken externally-and, besides, by escorting his cousins to Greenwood, the civic martyr escapes the necessity of going up into the Tower of Trinity Church. And that is something, with the ambitious thermometer at 90°,

This Summer the revival of the legitimate drama has come about in a different way. Its recurrence is, in fact, natural and therefore spontaneous. With a single exception there are no great tragic geniuses here from the country. They may come by and by, but they have not arrived yet. The exception, as our readers will divine, is Miss Lucille Western, who has let loose her emotions and her back hair at the Grand Opera House, where both are now flowing in copious abundance. At the other theaters wherein the legitimate drama is represented-and it is represented in at least half of the theaters of the city-its presence is the rightful consequence of a strong reaction against excess of trash. Opera Bouffe has died of its rottenness. Burlesque has subsided into imbecility. Pantomime has come to look like a poor idiot, moaning and making signs. And if legs have not tired in public, the public has tired of them. These results have gradually arrived, in the course of the last few months Under these circumstances, nothing remained for the managers but to deviate into sense,as Byron says,-and lead back the legitimate drama to its desecrated temples. Accordingly they deviate. The good work is not completed yet, but it is going vigorously forward, and in a short time our theaters will be completely rid alike of burlesque, pantomime, and leg business. That will be a blessed relief.

We do not mean to say that there is no merit and no charm in certain of these light elements of theatrical entertainment. That would be folly. A little pantomime, a little burlesque, a little opera-bouffe, a little negro minstrelsy, when presented in a pure and tasteful form, may be innocent, enjoyable, and desirable. Nobody wants to eat roast-beef and Yorkshire-pudding three times a day on all the days of the year. Nobody wants to see Shakespeare's plays represented at all the theaters in the city every night in the season. Excess of the ponderous is as bad as excess of the frivolous. Horace's golden medium is the only safe ground. The present impulse of reaction toward the legitimate drama is necessary and excellent; but it will cease to be excellent if it is carried too far. What It needs is guidance. He only is wise and strong who can discern the meaning of facts and the drift of circumstances, and fashion his course accordingly. Judgment and discretion, now as always. are the safeguards of managers-and, just now these safeguards are especially desirable. During the last year most of the theatrical directors have acted without any thought at all. General bewilderment appears to have prevailed. No sooner has one made a little success than all the rest have seized his idea and tried to imitate it. Mr. Wood brought over an English burlesque company, for his Museum, and made some money with it; and thereupon all of his fellow-managers rushed off after English burlesquers. Mr. Fox made a hit in pantomine, and then we were straightway overwhelmed with clowns. Mr. Bateman fetched over Tostée and Irma; and then Mr. Grau made haste to introduce Desclauzas and Rose Bell. One gave us the nasty "Belle "Helene:" the other followed suit with the nastier "Genevieve de Brabant," And, when it had all been played out, the immensely sapidefined by the term "crisis," such as was ent Admiral Fisk, jr., came forward and tried witnessed on the several occasions within the it again. It is an old story that when one sheep leaps over the wall the rest of the sheep follow him. This sort of theatrical management is worse than ridiculous: it is contemptible. Those who have pursued it have lost,and have deserved to lose. Haply they will 'profit by the lesson of experience. Next season, at any rate, we think they will find that vague notions and servile imitation will not supply the place of judgment and settled policy. With the business-policy of theaters, how-

ever, the public would have no concern, were it not that an art element and an educational interest, of great importance, are involved in need the people, so do the people need the thenters. Life, to most of us, is almost incessant labor; is greatly burdened with care; is thickly

relief. It requires softening and cheering influences. That relief and those influences the theater can, to a certain extent, supply. But not unless it is kept pure; not unless,-with that indirect view to our mental and moral elevation which avoids the error of pretentious morality,-it gives us high ideals of character and conduct; mingles the shadows of pathos with the lights of humor, and breathes out sincere sympathy with gentle goodness and burning scorn of all that is hateful, sensual, and mean. Such should be the theater of the present. Such, we confidently believe, will be the theater of the future. In its interest, at any rate, we shall continue to labor. In its interest we decry the irrational talk about dramatic degeneracy, and denounce all the nuisances, extraneous to the drama, which are from time to time thrust upon the stage. In its interest we counsel inveterate allegiance to sound ideas of theatrical administration:-that the foundation of the stage is the art of acting, upon which alone it can permanently rest; that whatever is purest and most beautiful in dramatic art will necessarily last the longest and win the largest measure of success; and that theatrical entertainments so good that the people cannot help enjoying them will never languish in an intelligent community.

### THE MEXICAN TRAGEDY.

Toward the close of August, last year, Gov. Patoni, a prominent politician and soldier of Mexico, was taken out of his bed after midnight and shot, under circumstances of hideous Frime. Patoni belonged to the Ortega faction, and had just been unconditionally released from prison along with his chief. His assassin was Major-Gen. Benigno Canto, second in command to Gen. Corona in one of the most important military divisions of Mexico. Upon being reproached with the murder, he acknowledged that he did it under sealed orders of the Government of Juarez. This the Government indignantly and even vehemently denied. Canto, under its orders, was brought to Mexico, where, after proper hearing, he was expelled from the Congress of which he was a member elect, and directed to the civil courts of Durango. It was many months before he was sent to Durango, his consignment thither being stopped by a plea for the legal protection known in Mexico as Amparo. Amparo is literally an asylum under the law, and has often been afforded indiscriminately, by bad Judges in Mexico, to robbers and assassins of the vilest order. The Government interfered to prevent Canto from being too boldly cloaked from the penalty of bis crime, and insomuch saved the Republic from greater shame and scandal. Five months after the murder Gen. Canto

vas sent back for trial to the town in which he committed it. We have since heard vaguely, never definitely, that the murderer had prevarcated over the allegation of the sealed orders, and more lately had confessed his guilt in the murder. News to this effect reached us in a shape so uncertain that we have never been able to make out what was the precise nature of the assassin's confession-whether he admitted his own sole responsibility in the affair, or reaffirmed that he had done it under orders. We are now at length informed that Gen. Canto is to be tried by a military commission, the civil judges of Durango fearing assassination should they adjudicate his deserts. Strange to say, the case has come round to the point whence it started. Nearly a year ago Canto made his own motion to be tried by court-martial. Pending or after refusal, he married, to the mingled astonishment and indifference of his countrymen. Then he was given over to the civil courts, it being enderstood that, however palpable and shocking his crime, his fellow-soldiers might acquit him. Of the last stage of this extraordinary case no

detailed or ample information has come to hand.

The name of Canto has once been mentioned napper Gutierrez, condemned to death a month ago. Why it is that assassins and friends of assassins come to find themselves at the head of military divisions in Mexico, requires a longer chapter than we have now time or space to give to the question. Of all who have achieved a wretched eminence in the ruin of Mexican life, perhaps no one has been more subserviently wicked than the assassin Canto. For the place and deed of this man the rulers of Mexico have not been held at once responsible, and we are far from wishing to throw a shade of unmerited suspicion upon men who have sustained a difficult and desperate work with what seems to have been a rigid singleness of purpose and stoical courage and endurance. But the world surely deires to know something more of a case wherein a whole Government originally stood accused. Not less for the sake of justice to the man so ernelly and cowardly murdered, than for the fair fame of the Government itself, is it reasonable to demand that some atonement shall be made to the world's opinion. At the time of remanding Canto to trial, it was said in these columns that the Mexican Republic stood on trial with him for murder. We did not wish to prejudge what at the worst conception yould seem to be infinitely more shocking than the sharp and sudden, though, as some contend, right act, by which the Archduke met his death. But, until the Mexican Government can satisfy us that justice has been done in the case of Canto, and its own good name vindicated, we hold it still on trial for his atrocious

For the last ten years, the Irish and the German immigrants arriving at this port have compared as follows:

Years. From Irelan 1859. 32,652 1860. 47,330 From Ireland 28,270 37,899 27,139 27,740 1861......25,784 1863.....33,217 1863......91,157 57,446 1864..... 1865 ..... 70,462 1866.....68,047 106,716 117,591 1868.....47,571

Here is something for the platform of the next "Female" Convention. It must be true, for it is in all the newspapers. Bismarck says that he "always intrusts difficult commissions to men with spirited and ambitious 'wives." When Bismarck said it, or whom he said it to, we grieve that we are not informed. The ill-natured might aver that men with "spirited wives" are frequently in that desperate state which makes the most hazardous enterprise welcome: their lives having few charms, and their homes none at all. We do not deny that public men may be caudled into doing wise things, or avoiding foolish ones; but it is equally true that there have been numberless distinguished male characters whose wives cut no figure in history at all. Solomon was a wise character, but who knows anything of the many Lady Solomons? or of Mrs. Cicerol or of Mrs. Demosthenes for of the wife of Gen. Joshua of the Israelite Army? Every-

got her husband into various hobbles, which in the end cost him his anointed head. Napoleon's first wife was a sensual, extravagant, and rather silly woman-his second, a pretty puppet, trained in the school of Austrian etiquette. The wife of Talleyrand was a fool. The wife of George the Third (old Charlotte) constantly meddled with matters which did not concern her, and made endless trouble. However, as we wish for first-rate and entirely trustworthy information, we think of writing to Mr. Brigham Young on the subject; and, if we ever do so, and if that Patriarch and Polygamist ever answers our letter, we shall hasten to print it for the benefit of all doubting Thomases among the husbands.

The Emperor of France, in a published letter, lays down a political axiom which, coming from him, strikes us as somewhat remarkable. He is of the opinion that "a Government which would preserve its self-respect ought not to yield to external pressure." France, for more than half a century, has had no Government which did not "yield to external pressure." The Bourbons yielded to "the pressure" of two revolutions; the Orleans dynasty to "the pres-'sure" of a third; the first Revolution to "the 'pressure" of the Directory ; the Directory to 'the pressure" of Bonaparte; the first Emperor to "the pressure" of the Allies; the second Revolution to "the pressure" of the Orleanists, and the third to "the pressure" of Louis Napoleon's coup d'état. Why, it has been pressure, pressure; nothing but pressure! And now we are serenely told by His Sacred Majesty that the days of "pressure" are over-there is no need of "pressure" any more, even for the sake of French liberty.

It seems to us that all opposition to an autocratic government must take the form of and must be felt as "pressure." Democracy, restive under the limitations of a self-seeking Imperialism, naturally presses forward to the things which are before. The theory of His Majesty seems to be that whatever the people earnestly and loudly ask for must be denied, simply because it is asked for loudly and earnestly. This is a theory for to-day-nothing permanent can come of it for to-morrow.

A society has been foolishly formed in New-Orleans, the object of which is "to preserve the records of the Rebellion," and " to vindi-'cate the 'Lost Cause' from calumny." It is useless, we suppose, to ask "cui bono?" for the 'bono" is something of which unreconstructed insurgents are not expected to take notice. There may be no harm in preserving "the records of the Rebellion;" the United States have quite an assortment of them, and authentic documentary contributions to history are always valuable, but we do not believe that the New-Orleans Society has any records to preserve or that it cares a bawbee for "records's generally. Nor are we aware that anybody has been disposed "to calumniate the 'Lost "'Cause,'" the truth being amply sufficient for all practical purposes. It is not "calumny" to say that the Rebellion was needless, or that it was set on foot by anger, ill-grounded apprehension, foundationless fears, bad whisky, dense ignorance, unbridled passions, sectional hatreds, insolvent desperation, delusive hopes, and discreditable ambitions. Neither is it "calumny" to say that, in fair fight, it was vigorously put down. We have never asserted that the Southern insurrectionists did not fight wellwe have only said that they fought in a bad cause. To admit anything else would be to "calumniate" ourselves.

The Poughkeepsie Eagle says: "As to the New Constitution, it contains a few provi-ions which are almost certain to secure its rejection, and then it is submitted in such a way that, failing to inderstand if, thousands will vote against it who would therwise vote for it. Taking it altogether, we see little hance of success in that direction."

-The mode of submission was dictated by the

enemies of the Constitution, and accepted by its friends as the best they could do. As to people failing to understand it, we shall try to help them understand it, and hope The Eagle will do likewise. It is certainly every voter's duty to try to comprehend the questions to be decided by his ballot, and we trust very few will persist in ignorance and make that ignorance an excuse for voting No.

The Eagle says there are "a few provisions" in the Constitution that the people do not like; also that submission in parts tends to secure its rejection. It strikes us that opportunity to vote against objectionable provisions while voting for the residue ought to have a con-

The Legislature of New-Hampshire has passed bill allowing nine per cent. or any less rate of interest, by special contract. The bill is to go to the voters for approval or disapproval at the next election. It is not easy to see why nine per cent," should have been fixed as the maximum to be allowed by "special contract." If the parties are to be allowed to contract at all, why should not the amount be left to their own discretion, and to their exclusive knowledge of the necessities upon one side and the ability to lend without inconvenience on the other? If six or seven per cent, is arbitrary, nine is no less so; and any limit whatever takes money out of the rank of a commodity to be bought or sold in market overt. No legislature would think of passing a statute irrevocably fixing the price of wheat or coal. Money, it may be said, is a different matter. Very well, if this be so, the question arises whether six or seven per cent. is not about as much any ordinary business can afford to pay. If lawmakers are to stop anywhere why not stop there? or why stop at nine? If hard-up men are to be protected, why not fix the rate at five or six? Why not allow "special contracts" without limitation?

"Commencement Season" is full of curiosities, but most curious of all is it to read that at the respectable Academy of Monson (Mass.) Mr. Yoshida Hicomaro and Mr. Ohara Revnoske have been graduated. The first delivered a dissertation on the "Introduction of "Christianity into Japan," and the other an essay on "Japan as it Was and Is." It seems really probable that ere long the world will settle down to a tame uniformity of belief, and to an identity of manners and customs, which will take all the picturesqueness out of foreign travel. The word "explorer" will be removed from the dictionary, for there will be no terra incognita left to explore. The tales of travelers will lose all their thrill. The dear, interesting cannibals and idolators will become archæological. How will the Mungo Parks and Livingstones of the twentieth century make useful their energies?

The Poughkeepsie Eagle errs in stating that THE TRIBUNE "condemns bolting." On the contrary, we condemn the iniquities and corruptions that render bolting necessary, but we do not condemn bolting. We heartily trust that no Republican candidate may be nominated this Fall who ought to be bolted from; but, if bad men should be nominated -- (such as the late Assemblyman from the Poughkeepsie district, for instance)-we hope honest men